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**ALBANIA. 12 July—Balkan Treaty.** Treaty Powers' attitude to the Albanian question (*see Yugoslavia*).

**14 July—Frontier incidents** (*see Yugoslavia*).

**AUSTRALIA. 17 July—Communism.** Communist premises in Sydney were raided by some forty officers of the Commonwealth Investigation Service and many documents seized.

**20 July—Colombo Plan.** In a speech in Melbourne Mr Casey, Minister for External Affairs, gave details of aid given by Australia under the Colombo Plan since its inception in 1950. He said Pakistan, India, and Ceylon had benefited the most, though Malaya, Burma, Indo-China, and Indonesia had also participated. Pakistan had received pumping equipment valued at £A900,000, broadcasting communications equipment valued at over £A1 m., diesel electric locomotives at £A800,000 and pipe manufacturing plant at £A200,000. In addition, Pakistan had sold £A2 m. worth of Australian wheat and earmarked the money for development projects. Ceylon had used the proceeds of the sale of £A300,000 worth of flour to establish tuberculosis clinics, and Australia was also sending tractors and cultivating equipment, bringing total aid to Ceylon under the Plan to £A700,000. India was devoting £A3 m. from the sale of Australian wheat to a hydro-electric irrigation project and was also being provided with earth-moving and other equipment.

**AUSTRIA. 18 July—**The Chancellor, Herr Raab, speaking at the opening of an electric power plant at Dobra-Krumau, said that Austria was now definitely economically viable as a country and her economic position was better than in 1938. She had the 'largest oil production in Europe' (some 3 m. tons a year), but the fruits of it had been denied her for eight years, and he would say to those Communist quarters which paradoxically kept up a constant propaganda campaign against accepting U.S. aid: 'See to it that we get our oilfields back.'

**BRAZIL. 17 July—Great Britain.** In a memorandum addressed to the British Ambassador the Government proposed that Brazil should clear her sterling arrears (amounting to about £65 m.) by payment of a 'minimum of £3 m. annually' over a period of twenty years.

**CANADA. 11 July—St Lawrence Power Project.** The Minister of Transport, Mr Chevrier, stated that Canada was very pleased at learning that the United States Federal Power Commission had issued a licence to the power authority of New York State to join with the Ontario hydro-electric commission in the development of the power project at the rapids in the international section of the St Lawrence River. This completed the initial steps for the work to begin on the power station.

**20 July—Protest re U.S. import restrictions** (*see United States*).

**CHINA. 20 July—Nationalist Raid.** Peking Radio claimed that the Nationalist raid on Tungshan Island on 16 July was repulsed and that 2,664 men of a force of 10,000 were killed or wounded and 715 captured.

**DENMARK. 17 July—U.S.S.R.** The Foreign Minister announced that a trade agreement with the Soviet Union had been concluded, fixing the amount of trade to be exchanged at 150 m. kroner in value (about £7½ m.). Denmark was to deliver five refrigeration vessels within two years.

**EGYPT. 10 July—Government Programme.** Gen. Nagib, addressing large crowds in provincial towns, said the military regime would continue to give vigorous leadership to improve the lot of the mass of the people. Their aim was to achieve social justice, revive the national economy, develop the national resources of the country, and encourage industry. It was the duty of every citizen to make sacrifices, and any elements who did not know their duty would be taught it by the Government. The economic crisis was the work of previous Governments which satisfied its protégés at the public expense. People might be shedding tears today over the ounce which had been cut from the loaf or the few coppers added to the price of sugar, but they were silent in the days when thousands of pounds were being gambled away nightly in the clubs of Cairo and Alexandria. Money saved by the State on bread and sugar would now be used to build new factories, fight unemployment, and carry through schemes for social welfare.

**11 July—Canal Zone.** The sub-governor of Ismailia received a letter from a member of the staff of Gen. Festing (British G.O.C.) informing him that Gen. Festing took an extremely serious view of the disappearance of Leading Aircraftman Rigden in Ismailia on 9 July, and reserved the right to take such action as he considered necessary if Rigden was 'not returned immediately to the British authorities'. If he was not returned by 9 a.m. on 13 July measures would be put into force which would cause serious disruption and inconvenience to the Egyptian community in the area.

**12 July—Major Saleh Salem, Minister of National Guidance,** told the Cairo press that the Government knew nothing of the disappearance of Rigden. They had instructed the sub-governor to reject the ultimatum. The presence of British troops was always an offence to Egypt's sovereignty, and in any case the disappearance of one soldier among 85,000 was a common occurrence anywhere. 'We thank the British,' he said, 'for provoking incidents which convince us that we have only one enemy. . . . No nation has gained independence and full freedom except with blood. We want to see this blood. Let the British start at 9 o'clock tomorrow'.

It was stated at the British Embassy that Rigden had been seen on the 9th in the evening being taken away in a car by a well-known local character, accompanied by a man in the uniform of an Egyptian officer, and reliable information had been received that at least one official of the local Egyptian authority was concerned in the abduction.

**13 July—Gen. Festing** ordered the search of all road and rail traffic into and out of Ismailia.

Mr Hankey, the British Chargé d'Affaires, saw the Foreign Minister, Dr Fawzi, to discuss the question of Egyptian co-operation in the search for Rigden.

**Egypt** (*continued*)

Major Salem told the press that Mr Hankey had arranged the affair as a plot: he was known as a master of intrigue, and had the Government heeded public opinion they would not have agreed to his appointment to Egypt. In a broadcast Major Salem asked the people 'in this decisive hour' to remain quiet. The Government had for eight months been working day and night to prepare for the 'final battle'. It would not be a battle for the kidnapping of one soldier, but a battle in which 20 m. Egyptians were engaged, and he warned Britain that 'rivers of blood would flow'. But the time was not yet.

It was pointed out in British official circles that before Gen. Festing wrote to the sub-governor two approaches had been made to the Egyptian authorities asking for co-operation in tracing the airman.

**14 July**—Major Salem repeated that no Egyptian, military or civilian, knew anything about Rigden's disappearance. He handed to the press a list of all the incidents which had occurred in the Canal Zone since the beginning of May.

Statement by the Embassy in London and British Foreign Under-Secretary's statements (*see Great Britain*).

**15 July—Protest to Britain.** The Foreign Minister told the press that a strongly worded request had been made to Britain for the withdrawal of the traffic control measures at Ismailia.

**16 July**—The British G.O.C. announced that, because of the improved situation at Ismailia, the checking of road and rail traffic was being relaxed at once, though some additional posts set up on 13 July must remain for reasons of military security.

**21 July—Budget.** The Cabinet approved the budget which was balanced at £E197,516,000. To meet an estimated reduction in revenue resulting from a diminution in Customs receipts, it provided for economies amounting to £E22 m. and increases in Customs duties calculated to bring in £E6 m. Defence expenditure was estimated at £E38 m. An allocation of £E 35 m. for capital expenditure was made in a separate development budget.

**FINLAND. 9 July—New Cabinet.** Dr Kekkonen formed a Cabinet of eight Agrarians, three Swedish People's Party, and three non-party economic experts. (The Agrarians had fifty-one seats and the Swedish Party fifteen in the Diet.) The Foreign Minister was, as before, Mr Torngren (Swedish Party), the Finance Minister, Mr Nuikkanen, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Kleemola (both Agrarians).

**FORMOSA. 16 July**—Chinese Nationalist sources claimed the capture of Tungshan Island (thirty-five miles north-east of Swatow) by guerrilla forces in the largest raid made since the move to Formosa in 1949.

**18 July**—The Foreign Minister, Dr Yeh, stated that the Government would continue to make every effort to effect the withdrawal of Nationalist troops from Burma to Formosa as soon as possible.

**20 July**—Chinese Communist claim *re* Tungshan Island (*see China*).

**FRANCE. 11 July—Finance Bill.** The Assembly voted the second reading of the Premier's Finance Bill by 313 votes to 268, after the new taxes aimed at raising 60,000 m. francs had been restored to the Bill. (The Senate had deleted the clause concerned on 10 July.)

**14 July—President Auriol** took the salute at a review of over 15,000 troops in Paris. Crowds demonstrating afterwards in a Communist organized parade for 'the defence of freedom' came into conflict with the police, and fighting occurred between them and a group of some 2,000 Algerians, seven of whom were killed. Eighteen police and forty-four civilians were seriously injured.

**15 July—U.S.S.R.** A trade agreement with the Soviet Union was signed in Paris providing for an exchange of raw materials and goods during the first year to a value of 12,000 m. francs.

**16 July—Indo-China.** Gen. Navarre, C.-in-C. in Indo-China, in an appreciation of the situation there, told a meeting of the diplomatic press that the French Union forces must prepare for a big attack in the autumn, for the Viet-Minh had never been so strong and with some eight divisions ready for battle could attack after the rains wherever they wished. The first problem was to build up sufficient reserves to 'react offensively', and this must be done as by that alone could they get the upper hand of the enemy. The morale of the troops was good, and he was convinced that it would be excellent if they could see they were being used offensively.

The war was really a politico-military one, and the political situation was dominated by the forthcoming negotiations over the independence of the Associated States. They must lead to total independence, for 'only that independence is capable of bringing them completely into the war and of allowing the non-Communist nationalist elements now fighting in the ranks of the Viet-Minh to break away'. Once sure of that independence the three States would find it normal to make agreements with France, in exchange for her sacrifices in the political, military, and economic fields, thus establishing their membership within the French Union.

#### **GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE. 13 July—**

The secretariat published in Geneva a survey of international trade covering 1952. It declared that a period of concentrated effort would be required for the liquidation of the post-war controls on exchange and trade, particularly as the U.S. Government had made it clear that it needed time to consider the modifications or developments of its economic policy that might be required if the U.S.A. was to make an appropriate contribution to the movement towards freedom and expansion of international trade and payments.

**GERMANY. 9 July—Berlin.** The barriers between east and west Berlin were removed and transit was resumed freely; martial law, however, still remained in force in east Berlin. The flow of refugees into west Berlin was reported as much increased.

**West Germany.** The Government sent a Note to the three Western



**Germany** (*continued*)

Powers asking that the six-point programme adopted by the *Bundestag* on 1 July might be taken as the basis of discussions on the reunification of Germany. It asked that the Note should be forwarded to the Soviet Government.

**10 July—East Germany.** U.S. offer of food (*see United States*).

It was learnt that Dr Adenauer had written to President Eisenhower asking the U.S.A. to participate in helping eastern Germans, since he doubted whether the rulers of the Soviet zone were willing or able to fulfil the promises they had recently made to relax the restrictions on food supplies. His Government therefore intended, he said, to make available 'funds on a large scale for food supplies to east Germany, and entrust the Churches and charitable organizations with the carrying out of this action, so as to ensure that these supplies are used for the intended purpose'.

**11 July—Berlin.** The state of emergency was lifted as from midnight that day, terminating the rule of martial law.

**West Germany.** A mass meeting at Giessen of the Stahlhelm was addressed by the former Field-Marshal Kesselring, who said they considered it was everyone's duty to regard participation in the defence of the country as his highest right. The Stahlhelm would press for the release of soldiers still detained anywhere, but would keep clear of politics. He told the press he regretted that the E.D.C. was so long in coming into being, but he thought it would really be better if Germany were to join N.A.T.O. directly. In the long run people would have to give up thinking in terms of 'little Europe'.

**12 July—East Germany.** The Minister of Justice stated that the trials of those arrested during the recent risings had in the main been concluded. All trials had been held publicly and the accused afforded legal aid, and 'democratic justice' had been dispensed 'with the utmost severity'.

Russian rejection of U.S. food offer (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**14 July—Berlin.** Thousands of east Berliners came to the American sector to take advantage of an opportunity offered them to buy food at low prices with the east mark accepted as of equal value with the west mark (the market rate was five to one west mark).

**East Germany.** A.D.N. reported that 3,000 wagons of 'high quality' food had arrived from the Soviet Union at Frankfurt-on-Oder since the beginning of July. They were described as 'proof of the sincerity' of Mr Molotov's words, in rejecting the American offer, that the Soviet Union had already helped the east Germans by sending food first.

**The 17 June Rising.** Mr Semionov, the Soviet High Commissioner, sent a letter to the other three High Commissioners pressing for effective measures against west Berlin organizations alleged to have stirred up unrest on 17 June. Gen. Dibrova, in reply to the three western Commandants' request of 10 July for clemency in dealing with the persons arrested, said that a close investigation of the case of each person would be conducted by the Soviet authorities in order to ensure that those who were really guilty might be severely punished.

**West Germany.** The American-run Crusade for Freedom launched from a place in Bavaria thousands of balloons carrying millions of leaflets to be dropped in Czechoslovakia. Describing the risings of 17 June and the fall of Beria they called on the Czechs to gather their strength to assert the rights of the workers and eventually attain their freedom.

**15 July—East Germany.** Max Fechner, the Minister of Justice, was dismissed for 'activities hostile to the Republic', and was succeeded in office by Frau Hilde Benjamin, deputy-chairman of the Supreme Court in eastern Germany.

Herr Grotewohl, in a statement to a meeting of the East German Government, declared his 'readiness and unshakable determination' to promote a settlement between east and west Germany under the slogan 'All Germans around one table'. He believed that the American 'policy of strength' was losing momentum.

**Four-Power Conference.** Dr Adenauer expressed satisfaction at the invitation given by the western Foreign Ministers to the Soviet Government to a four-Power conference on Germany. He said he 'welcomed especially the declarations indicating future policy in regard to European integration'.

**16 July—East Berlin.** The chief burgomaster announced the release of 1,017 persons serving terms of imprisonment for 'economic' offences.

**Reparations.** The Social Democratic Party published in Bonn a report on the extent of the reparations extracted by Russia from the Soviet zone from 1945 to 1952. The value was estimated at \$28,000 m., about double the agreed sum.

**17 July—Food for East Germany.** The Federal Government opened a fund to help the victims of 17 June, and at a conference in Bonn it was decided to give away parcels of the most nourishing foods which would be made available in west Berlin at points near the Soviet sector boundary.

**East Germany. Amnesty.** Without any explanation, 18,236 non-political prisoners were released from the concentration camp at Waldheim, Saxony.

**18 July—East Germany.** In an address to a journalists' association, Herr Grotewohl said their task was to make the public conscious of the great dangers of western provocation and he added: 'Away with the old propaganda measures. Matters must be dealt with straightforwardly and truthfully.'

A resolution was passed criticizing uniformity as one of the greatest weaknesses of the east German press and advocating the exposure of weaknesses in the administration, the parties, and other bodies.

Mr Semionov, the Soviet High Commissioner, wrote to Dr Conant, the U.S. High Commissioner, to protest against alleged violations of east German territory by U.S. aircraft, saying that bombers had been circling over Soviet airfields almost daily and dropping leaflets containing 'hostile expressions against the Soviet forces'.

**19 July—West Germany.** A rally of some 15,000 ex-soldiers at Hanover was addressed by Heinrich Hellwege, a member of the

**Germany (continued)**

Federal Cabinet and chairman of the German Party, who declared that the era of the independent national State was over, and whoever accepted the idea of German neutrality was playing the game of Bolshevism. The supreme task was to save the freedom of Europe through the freedom of Germany and the freedom of Germany through the freedom of Europe.

Herr Blücher, the Vice-Chancellor, warned the rally against all whisperings about German neutrality. The eastern *bloc* would be faced with a continual temptation to subordinate a neutral Germany to itself. They must build a strong Federal Republic which could peacefully bring about German unity.

**East Germany.** The Socialist Unity Party paper, *Neues Deutschland*, announced the expulsion from the party of Adalbert Hengst, a party secretary, for supporting the 'provocateurs' of the 17 June rising. It also announced that Herr Weinberger, Minister for Construction of Transport Vehicles and Machines, had been sharply censured by the Party's politbureau.

**20 July**—The east German news agency, *A.D.N.*, reported that a photographer had received a life sentence at Dresden for leading a rising at Niesky, near Görlitz, on 17 June. Fifteen of his alleged accomplices were sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to thirteen years.

*A.D.N.* announced that Russia would send an additional 90,000 tons of food to east Germany in the second half of the year.

Frau Benjamin, the new east German Minister of Justice, declared in an address to members of her staff that no mercy should be shown towards 'Fascist provocateurs and disturbers of the peace'. She admitted that the statement of her predecessor, Herr Fechner, that the right to strike was guaranteed by the Constitution, had called forth renewed disturbances 'because it erroneously sought to justify as strikes an attempt to overthrow the State and a Fascist putsch'. She reminded her staff that the organs of justice were one of the mightiest instruments of the State.

**West Germany. War Criminals.** The Allied High Commission announced the setting-up of joint allied-German consultative boards to review sentences on German war criminals still in allied hands.

**United States.** A letter from President Eisenhower to Dr Adenauer was published in which the President told the Chancellor that he had directed the Secretary of State and the Mutual Security director to place large quantities of foodstuffs at Dr Adenauer's disposal for use in relieving the sufferings of the people of east Germany.

**21 July—Berlin. U.S. Food Sales.** Mr Semionov, Soviet High Commissioner, demanded in a Note to Dr Conant, U.S. High Commissioner, that U.S. officials should cease sales of food to east Germans at the east-west Berlin border. He asserted that the sales were a cloak for Fascist agents to pursue provocative aims and added that while there was no unemployment in east Germany there were 200,000 in west Berlin whom the U.S. authorities had never tried to help.



**West Germany. Espionage.** The British authorities announced the arrest on 9 July of six Germans for spying on behalf of Russia. The Minister of the Interior announced the arrest of a Czech national for espionage against the west.

**East Germany.** The north-west German radio reported the arrest, on Frau Benjamin's orders, of six important Berlin officials of the east German Ministry of Justice. It also reported that the prosecutor at Halle had been dismissed for showing leniency to strikers.

**21 July—Berlin.** Herr Wermund, a former official in the east German Ministry of Reconstruction, who was dismissed following the arrest of Herr Hamann, the Minister of Supply, asked for political asylum in west Berlin. He was a member of the Liberal Democratic Party, one of the splinter parties represented in the Government.

**Broadcasting Station.** The allied commandatura lifted its ban on the setting-up of a broadcasting station in west Berlin.

**GOLD COAST. 10 July—**The Prime Minister, Dr Nkrumah, tabled a motion asking the Assembly to adopt the White Paper on constitutional reform and to authorize the Government to request the British Government, as soon as the constitutional and administrative arrangements for independence had been made, to introduce an Act of Independence into Parliament declaring the Gold Coast a sovereign and independent State within the Commonwealth; also to amend the Constitution Order in Council of 1950 to provide that the Assembly be composed entirely of elected Members and that all Ministers should be Members of the Assembly and responsible to it.

He said there was no conflict that he could see between their claims and the professed policy of all parties and Governments in the U.K. He concluded by saying they would no doubt make mistakes in the future, but they would be their own mistakes and it would be their responsibility to put them right. 'As long as we are ruled by others we shall lay our mistakes at their door.'

**15 July—**The Assembly passed the Premier's motion by an overwhelming majority.

**GREAT BRITAIN. 14 July—Egypt.** The Foreign Under-Secretary stated in the Lords that the action taken by the G.O.C. in Egypt was, in his judgement, necessary to safeguard the troops under his command. He was, therefore, acting within his authority and in accordance with normal practice. There was no ultimatum, but only a fair warning that if the Egyptian authorities did nothing to protect British troops against attacks the G.O.C. would have to take measures himself. He had acted with very great restraint by only establishing six additional check-points. In reply to a question he said that there had been two cases of service men being shot within the previous few days, one of them fatal.

The Egyptian Embassy issued a list of forty-seven incidents for which British troops were alleged to be responsible between 10 April and 31 May, including the alleged murder of an Egyptian at Ismailia and the shooting of two Egyptians, one fatally.

**Great Britain** (*continued*)

**Central African Federation.** The Royal Assent was given to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill.

**Foreign Ministers' Meeting.** Issue of communiqué in Washington (*see United States*).

**15 July—Four-Power Conference.** The Government sent a Note to Russia proposing a four-Power conference. It pointed out that the conclusion of peace treaties with Germany and Austria constituted an essential element in a European settlement, but that first of all arrangements would have to be made for free elections and the formation of an all-German Government. After a reminder that the British Note to Moscow of 23 September 1952 had not been answered the Government said that, after consultation with the German Federal Government and the German authorities in Berlin, they had decided to propose to the Soviet Government a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers. It might begin about the end of September, at a place to be mutually agreed, and would discuss the organization of free elections throughout Germany and conditions for the establishment of a free all-German Government. These were essential steps which must precede the opening of discussions for a German peace treaty, 'itself a major element of a general settlement'. At this first meeting agreement also ought finally to be reached on the Austrian treaty.

**Kenya.** In reply to questions in Parliament the Colonial Secretary stated that from the beginning of the Mau-Mau emergency to 6 July 1,300 Africans had been killed, 514 were believed wounded, and 2,673 were taken prisoner. He pointed out that no one could be shot unless he was resisting arrest or attempting to escape arrest—in prohibited areas. The ordinary processes of law applied in these as in other cases.

In a written reply Mr Lyttelton stated that between the beginning and 30 June last, 112,529 persons had been taken into custody. Of these 15,834 were released at once and 53,308 after screening, 42,356 had been tried, and 1,031 were on remand.

**Korea.** Mr Butler stated in Parliament that if a truce was signed in Korea, Great Britain expected to be represented at the political conference which would follow.

**Egypt.** Mr Selwyn Lloyd described the measures taken to maintain law and order in the Canal Zone and said the Government did not consider that their military authorities could reasonably have been expected to do less. By their preliminary requests to the sub-governor of Ismailia they gave the Egyptians every chance to co-operate in the first place. The position as regards the resumption of negotiations was still as stated by the Prime Minister on 11 May. They hoped negotiations would be resumed.

He repeated that Rigden was last seen in the company of an Egyptian officer and a notorious character who was believed to work for the Egyptian Army intelligence and was known to have taken part in similar action of an anti-British character before.

**16 July—Colonial Policy.** The Colonial Secretary, replying to criti-

cisms of the colonial development policy, said that while it was right that the Corporation should take risks there ought to be a *prima facie* possibility of its project making a profit. In the twelve months before the Government came into power Britain was running an international deficit of £600 m. a year and in those circumstances it was not possible quickly to develop the colonial territories. There was now an international surplus, but on nothing like an adequate scale for this task. The need for increased savings of all kinds in the U.K. was of first importance to colonial development.

**17 July—Brazil.** Proposal to clear sterling arrears (*see Brazil*).

**19 July—Greece.** M. Markezinis left London after discussions with British Ministers on urgent economic and financial problems in Greece.

**21 July—Foreign Affairs.** Mr Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer and acting Prime Minister, opened a two-day debate on foreign affairs with a report on the conference in Washington of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, and the United States. He said the three Ministers had reaffirmed their strong support for U.N. efforts to achieve an armistice in Korea, and had agreed that present Far East policy of moving forward step by step must be maintained. The British and U.S. Ministers had warmly welcomed the French expression of readiness to perfect by negotiation the sovereignty and independence of the three Associated States of Indo-China. Talks between Lord Salisbury and Mr Dulles had confirmed the wide measure of Anglo-U.S. agreement on the Egyptian situation: in particular, the two Ministers had both considered 'the maintenance of an effective base in the Suez Canal area as essential in the interests of world peace'. The central theme of the conference had been the proposal for four-Power talks in September on the subject of Germany and Austria.

Mr Butler claimed that the Washington conference 'had consolidated the absolute unity of aim and purpose of the Great Powers involved and had been a notable step towards the relaxation of tension'. Declaring also that it had confirmed the wisdom of the main themes put forward by the Prime Minister on 11 May, he pointed out that it had revealed agreement about the desirability of high-level talks with the Soviet Government at a not too distant date; that it had enabled agreement to be reached on the best way of handling the new situation caused by the stirring of freedom in eastern Europe; that it had reaffirmed the necessity for maintaining and strengthening the development of the European community and western defences; and that it had confirmed the soundness of existing tripartite policies towards Germany which enjoyed the support of the German Federal Government. Mr Butler hoped that the Soviet Government would accept the invitation and that the talks would lead to further talks of even wider import, such as the Prime Minister had suggested, at a high level. He said that if the talks were held the western Powers would not adopt an unduly rigid spirit. There were, however, certain principles which admitted of no compromise. They could be summed up in the words: 'internal freedom of choice and security against external aggression for all peoples and countries concerned, including the populations of east Germany and

**Great Britain** (*continued*)

east Berlin'. Mr Butler then referred to the Foreign Ministers' decision to maintain and develop western solidarity, and he declared that if the international scene was brighter it was due in large measure to the build-up of defensive strength by the N.A.T.O. Powers.

Mr Attlee, Opposition leader, expressed disappointment at the results of the Washington conference and said he thought it unfortunate that the conference with Russia should be limited to discussion of Germany and Austria. He would have preferred a wider discussion and said that Germany and Austria should be considered in the context of the future of a peaceful Europe. He also pressed for the immediate calling of the U.N. Assembly to discuss a settlement in Korea.

**22 July—Hong Kong.** The Stationery Office published the annual report for 1952 on Hong Kong. It showed that the total value of imports and exports was reduced from 9,303 m. Hong Kong dollars in 1951 to 6,678 m. dollars and that the tonnage of commercial cargoes fell by 13·2 per cent from 5,845,486 tons in 1951 to 5,074,674 tons. A notable feature of the year was the increase in export trade with Indonesia, Formosa, Siam, and other south-east Asian territories.

**Foreign Trade.** Mr Butler told a meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council that British industry was, for the first time since 1939, meeting a phase of intense competition and that it was essential to raise the existing level of exports. He said that any large rise in wages without a corresponding rise in productivity might plunge the country back into deficit.

**GREECE. 11 July—Balkan Treaty Conference.** The meeting in Athens of the Greek, Turkish, and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers ended, and a joint statement announced that they had decided: to adopt a common attitude whenever a change in the situation, especially in the Balkans, made this necessary; to declare that Albanian independence would constitute an important element of peace in the Balkans; to establish a permanent secretariat to co-ordinate political and cultural relations between their countries; to entrust to their general staffs a study of a basis and formula for military co-operation; and to set up an *ad hoc* committee of experts to study tripartite economic and commercial co-operation.

**19 July—Economic discussions in London** (*see Great Britain*).

**21 July—Press Protest.** Six Opposition newspapers were not published in protest against the Government Bill amending provisions of the penal code relating to offences committed by the press. Opposition deputies walked out of the debate on the Bill protesting that it was designed to muzzle the press.

**HONG KONG. 22 July—Annual report on the colony** (*see Great Britain*).

**HUNGARY. 9 July—**It was learnt that the Government had repealed the law punishing workers for absenteeism and unpunctuality, and had

reduced the price of bread and improved its quality. Air transport was to be used to improve the supply of vegetables and fruit to the towns.

**11 July**—M. Rakosi, in a broadcast, called for energetic action against workers who imagined that the abolition of fines made labour discipline superfluous and peasants who were already trying to leave the co-operatives. He referred to Kulaks who had returned to cultivate land they had sold to the Government. He confirmed that individual peasants would be permitted to leave collectives, but that such action would be fraught with various obstacles, limitations, and disadvantages.

It was right to arrest those who returned to their land. Peasants who had voluntarily sold their land to the State could now, if they wished, have 'something out of the land reserve', but not their own land. He promised cheap flour, more sugar, and better clothes in the near future; also price reductions, but production in heavy industry would still have to be raised. More coal and steel were needed, and working norms must be put up and severe penalties applied against 'plant saboteurs' and ill-discipline. The living standard could be raised only by more work.

A law came into force lowering the food delivery obligations of co-operative peasants by 10 per cent compared with private peasants.

**19 July—Ministerial Changes.** The radio announced the appointment of seven deputy Ministers, including Arpad Havai, as head of the State Control Office, Antal Apro as deputy Minister of Construction, and Andra Zsobek, as deputy Minister of Home and Foreign Trade.

**21 July**—It was announced that Major-General Tibor Poecze had been appointed head of the police. Other changes announced included the appointment of Major-General Piros, former head of the secret police, as first vice-Minister of the Interior.

**INDIA. 12 July—Goa.** Statement by Portuguese Premier (*see Portugal*).

**13 July—Gurkha Recruitment.** It was announced that agreement had been reached between the British, Indian, and Nepalese Governments for the recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army's eight Gurkha battalions (all of them were in Malaya). Two depots for this would be established in Nepal, and the arrangement was to last five years, with a provision for extension by agreement.

**21 July—Korea.** It was announced that the Government had sought clarification from Washington and Peking about the effect of recent developments in Korea on India's responsibilities under the prisoner-of-war agreement.

**INDO-CHINA. 9 July**—Gen. O'Daniel, head of the U.S. military mission, said in Saigon that he was convinced that the Viet-Nameese people could find the necessary potential for an effective fighting force, and he believed the combined efforts of the forces of the French Union and the Associated States would allow victory to be won.

**11 July**—Viet-Minh forces captured eight French posts in the My Tho area, forty-six miles south-west of Saigon.

**12 July**—The Cambodian Prime Minister handed to the French High Commissioner a reply to the declaration of 3 July. It was not



**Indo-China (continued)**

published, but was understood to make 'an inclusive counter-proposal' in which, the Premier said, they put all their hopes.

**16 July**—Gen. Navarre's speech in Paris (*see France*).

**17 July**—A strong French Union force of parachutists raided Langson near the Chinese border—the principal Viet-Minh depot for stores and ammunition coming from China. It destroyed 5,000 tons of material, including 1,000 sub-machine guns, estimated at three months' supply from China.

**18 July**—It was learnt that an American technical mission of sixty officers and men had arrived in Saigon.

**19 July**—Four French naval commando forces made a successful raid at Quang Ngai, on the coast of central Viet-Nam, 120 miles south-east of Hué. They killed some fifty-two of the enemy and destroyed arms and ammunition dumps and sank a large number of junks and sampans.

**21 July**—It was announced that M. Nguyen Van Tam, Viet-Nam Prime Minister, had accepted an invitation from President Eisenhower to visit the United States.

**ISRAEL. 10 July—The Foreign Ministry.** The Government informed all foreign missions of its intention to transfer the Foreign Ministry from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem on 12 July. (The decision had first been made in May 1952.)

**11 July**—Report of raid into Jordan (*see Jordan*).

**20 July—U.S.S.R.** The Foreign Ministry announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. (Mr Sharett, Foreign Minister, had formally raised the question of a resumption in a letter to Mr Molotov dated 6 July and had given an assurance that Israel would not be a party to any alliance aiming at aggression against the Soviet Union).

**22 July—Border Incidents.** After hearing the investigators' report on the blowing up of a Jordan house in Nahleen on 20 July, a majority of the mixed armistice commission requested the Israeli authorities to put a stop to such activities.

**ITALY. 15 July—New Government.** Signor De Gasperi formed a Government, taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs himself and appointing Signor Vanoni as Minister of Finance. Others were: the Budget, Signor Pella; the Interior, Signor Fanfani; Agriculture, Signor Salomone; Defence, Signor Pisanelli; Labour, Signor Rubinacci; and Justice, Signor Gonella. Signor Campilli was Minister without portfolio, charged with the co-ordination of the fund for the rehabilitation of southern Italy, and Signor Piccioni was Deputy Prime Minister. All were Christian Democrats, commanding 265 votes in Parliament, out of 590.

**20 July—U.S. statement re three-Power talks with Yugoslavia (*see United States*).**

**21 July—Government Programme.** Signor De Gasperi, Prime Minister, outlined to Parliament his Government's policy which in the

domestic field included social reform, currency stability, development of the south, and agrarian reform. In regard to foreign policy he reaffirmed loyalty to N.A.T.O. and to European unity, but added that if 'other more influential Powers' should change their attitude then the Government would have to resume its 'freedom of decision'. He said Italy had no objection to the defensive Balkan military alliance but she could not take part in any talks on that alliance until the Trieste question was settled. Italy's allies must realize that 'certain errors in estimating her situation' might have 'repercussions on the solidity of the common alliance' and create crises to the exclusive advantage of the enemies of western solidarity. 'The hour has now come,' he declared, 'to render justice to the Italian people.'

**22 July—Strikes.** A four-hour strike called by the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labour was observed by a high percentage of the 500,000 textile workers. The aims of the demonstration were to obtain an increase in living allowances and to protest against mass dismissals.

**JAPAN. 13 July—Takeshima Island.** The Foreign Ministry protested to the South Korean Government against the 'illegal' landing of Korean police on Takeshima, following reports that the police had fired on a Japanese patrol boat and had removed the Japanese landmark indicating Japan's claim to the island. (Control of it was disputed by both countries, and it was outside the 'sea defence line' drawn by the U.N. Command in 1952.)

**Rearmament.** Statement by Mr Dulles (*see United States*).

**JORDAN. 11 July—**An Israel patrol crossed the Jordan border in the Jerusalem district, according to Arab Legion reports, and blew up two houses.

**KASHMIR. 13 July—**The Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdulla, stated that he was opposed to a merger of Kashmir with India, and would not accept an imposed solution if it were against the people's wishes. They had acceded in respect of three branches of administration only, and India had given a guarantee of complete autonomy in other matters.

**KENYA. 9 July—**Attacks on farms in the Nyeri district led to several terrorists being killed or captured. Figures of operations by aircraft in the previous ten weeks showed that 183 sorties were made against eighty-five targets, and 1,096 bombs were dropped.

**12 July—**A new offensive opened against the Mau-Mau and three more areas were designed as special areas, including a strip along the Masai reserve, used as a refuge from the security forces.

**13 July—**A guard post at Kagumo, in the Fort Hall district, was overrun by a large band of Kikuyu and thirteen men were killed.

**14 July—**Emergency figures (*see Great Britain*).

**15 July—Kenyatta Trial.** The Supreme Court quashed the convictions of Kenyatta and five other Africans, on the ground that the

**Kenya** (*continued*)

magistrate, Mr Thacker, had no jurisdiction in the place where the trial took place. It ordered a retrial, and, in its judgement, said: 'We think it unfortunate that an appeal of this nature should have to be decided on an error of jurisdiction, without any question of going into the merits of law and fact in the appeals.' The appellants were detained under the emergency regulations.

**18 July**—An operation was begun in Nairobi to round up terrorists who during the week had murdered eleven Africans in the Pumwani location of the capital. Over 17,000 of both sexes were 'screened' in a house-to-house search, and scores of arrests were made. Successful actions against Mau Mau gangs were carried out in the Nyeri area and at Nakuru.

**21 July—Kenyatta Trial.** The Attorney-General filed an appeal on behalf of the Crown against the Supreme Court's ruling of 15 July.

A European farmer was murdered by terrorists in the Nyeri district.

**22 July—Emergency Figures.** The Chief Secretary told the Legislative Council that the number of Mau Mau followers was gradually decreasing. Terrorist casualties during the past two months were 751 killed and 223 captured and wounded. Security forces and civilian casualties were less than one-fifth of those figures. Of 115,896 people screened since the beginning of the emergency, 44,370 had been tried and the rest released. During the two months ended 15 July, 8,725 had been convicted out of 9,540 tried under emergency regulations.

**KOREA. 9 July**—Gen. Clark, the U.N. Commander, and the U.S. Ambassador in Korea saw President Rhee in Seoul.

**10 July**—The U.N. and Communist delegations met in secret session at Panmunjom. No representative of South Korea attended.

**12 July**—A joint statement by President Rhee and Mr Robertson said they had 'gone far towards achieving mutual understanding'.

The joint statement contained only one specific point, i.e. 'We have reaffirmed our determination that no prisoners shall be subject to coercion and that at the end of the specified period all prisoners desiring to avoid returning to Communist jurisdiction shall be set free in South Korea or, in the case of non-Communist Chinese, proceed to a destination chosen by them. Our two Governments are in agreement in respect to entering into a mutual defence pact, negotiations for which are under way . . . we wish to emphasize our determination to work together for the realization within the shortest practicable time of our common objective—namely, a free, independent, and unified Korea.'

Mr Rhee gave an interview to a U.S. correspondent who quoted him as saying: 'We will not accept the armistice, but we have agreed not to obstruct it for a period of three months . . . this is as far as we can go. They (the Americans) seem absolutely certain they can unify Korea and get all the Chinese out of the country in three months. We do not believe it, but we have agreed to wait for three months.'

Mr Robertson, on hearing of this statement, said he was 'shocked' and 'very embarrassed by it'.

South Korean officials in Seoul stated that Mr Robertson agreed to ask the Communists to exclude India, Poland, and Czechoslovakia from the neutral commission to supervise prisoners and to agree to the removal of all foreign ground troops from Korea before the end of the post-truce political conference, which must be limited to ninety days. He also agreed to ask the Communists to let South Korea take part in the political conference. Another reported concession was that military and economic aid should continue independently of the security pact between the U.S.A. and South Korea. On his side Mr Rhee had agreed to hand over 8,655 prisoners to the neutral commission, but he would still put his 'march north' policy into effect if the Chinese did not agree to the withdrawal of troops before the end of the conference.

**13 July**—Chinese attacks with up to 60,000 men along the east central front resulted in penetrations at three points between Kumhwa and the Pukhan River.

**16 July**—The truce negotiators met for a short time, when Gen. Harrison was reported to have told the Communists that if they did not stop their all-out attacks on the battle-front it would be regarded as a sign of bad faith which would wreck the negotiations. He was quoted as having said 'Sign an armistice agreement or quit talking', and to have then announced an adjournment and left the room.

Severe fighting continued, with strong U.N. counter-attacks with air support.

**17 July**—Mr Dulles' broadcast about the truce (*see United States*).

Communist attacks continued near Kumhwa, but were stopped. Seoul reports spoke of gains of a mile by the South Koreans north and north-east of Kumhwa, and Gen. Taylor stated that the Eighth Army had succeeded in stabilizing the front along the east-west base of the Kumsong salient which the enemy attacks had flattened out.

The 8th Army estimated that 14,200 Communists had been killed and 6,800 wounded in the week ended 14 July.

**19 July**—Gen. Nam Il agreed at Panmunjom on behalf of the Chinese and North Korean delegations to begin immediate preparations for signing a truce, but insisted that before the signing it was essential to settle the question of the areas in which unrepatriated prisoners were to be held and visited by 'explainers', in view of the South Korean Government's declared intention to refuse to allow Indian supervisory troops to land. He also made reservations concerning the 27,000 North Korean prisoners recently released and concerning U.N. assurances regarding South Korean co-operation in observing the armistice terms.

Heavy fighting continued on the central front.

**20 July**—Chinese forces attacked U.S. positions near Panmunjom but were driven back after making slight gains. Fighting on the central front was reduced in intensity.

It was announced that over a thousand Communist aircraft, including 833 MIGs, had been destroyed since the beginning of the war.

**21 July**—Indian request for clarification of her responsibilities (*see India*).

Peking Radio reported for the first time the recent heavy Chinese

**Korea (continued)**

attacks and declared that they had been launched as a result of South Korean obstruction of an armistice. It claimed 26,000 South Korean casualties up to 18 July and the crippling of the Capitol Division and the routing of three other South Korean divisions.

**22 July**—Following receipt of a letter from the U.S. State Department, Dr Rhee told the press: 'We have agreed to postpone our efforts to get the Chinese Reds out of Korea while the United Nations undertakes for a period of ninety days in a political conference to persuade these aggressors to withdraw. After that, if their efforts should fail, we shall be at liberty to follow our own course of action.' He added that South Korea had asked the United States to resume joint military action to accomplish the common objective or to promise moral and material support to a unilateral South Korean effort. He said that both President Eisenhower and Mr Robertson had promised to increase economic aid and to negotiate a mutual security pact. 'However', he said, 'the U.N. Command has promised the Communists that it would not support with men and arms any "aggressive action" by South Korea in violation of a truce', and the Communists had published a pledge by the U.N. Command that South Korea would abide by the truce. According to South Korean understanding, however, their promise not to obstruct a truce was dependent on confirmation of the agreement reached with Mr Robertson, and they were still waiting for this.

M. Pyun Yung-Tai, South Korean Foreign Minister, said that the agreement with Mr Robertson had been broken and that the United States had repudiated its post-armistice guarantee. South Korea would not therefore observe any implementation of the armistice but would return to firm opposition of the truce unless the United States clarified the contradiction between what Mr Robertson had told Dr Rhee and what the chief U.N. negotiator had told the Communists. He said the main point of difference was South Korean insistence on a time limit to the armistice whereas Gen. Nam Il had made it clear that the armistice would be effective for years.

Mr Dulles's statement on U.S.-South Korean negotiations (*see United States*).

**MALAYA. 17 July**—Gen. Templer, High Commissioner for Malaya, warned the villagers of Sungei Pelak, in south Selangor, that drastic measures would be taken against them if they did not within a month come forward with more information about the terrorists.

**19 July—Emergency Figures.** It was announced that in June eighty-one terrorists had been killed in 136 clashes with security forces; twenty-nine had surrendered, nine were captured, and thirteen were known to have been wounded. The security forces' casualties were fifteen killed and thirteen wounded. Five civilians were murdered and eleven were missing.

**22 July—Tin.** It was reported in Singapore that the fall in tin prices had caused the closing of fifty-four Chinese-owned tin workings during the past three months.



**MALTA. 14 July**—The coalition Government was defeated in the House by the carrying of an amendment (by 20 votes to 11) which the Prime Minister, Dr Borg Olivier, had declared would be treated as a question of confidence.

**NEW ZEALAND. 22 July—Finance.** The Reserve Bank announced that in the year ended 30 June the Dominion had an overall surplus of £34,700,000 in the balance of oversea payments, compared with a deficit of £51,300,000 in the previous year. The actual surplus with the non-sterling area amounted to £36,423,000 and there was a deficit of £1,741,000 with the sterling area.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 10 July**—Gen. Gruenther took over from Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. An interview published in Paris quoted Gen. Gruenther as saying that Supreme H.Q. would for the next two years be facing a more difficult task than that which confronted it during its first two years. It was therefore essential that Governments should provide leadership and for the peoples of the N.A.T.O. countries to learn about and believe in the aims of the Organization. 'We shall succeed,' he said, 'in direct proportion to the way in which the N.A.T.O. peoples believe in and understand N.A.T.O. objectives—political, military, economic, and spiritual.'

He regarded a German contribution to western defence as 'extremely desirable and necessary'. He concluded by saying: 'The power that you get out of an alliance is greater than the sum of the individual parts of that alliance.'

**11 July**—Gen. Gruenther, addressing a large gathering of civilian and military leaders of N.A.T.O. urged them to face the facts. The riots in east Germany were a fact; a second fact was that enslaved people can be driven to such despair that they will rise against their masters, and a third was 'the great fantasy reported in yesterday's *Pravda*'. But it was *not* a fact to proclaim these events as the prelude to the dissolution of the Soviet empire. All the power and might of that ruthless machine were undiminished. Indeed, it would be well to remember that all too often war had been the desperate solution of tyranny confronted by such an internal condition. He warned against any relaxation of their collective effort and loss of military momentum.

**NORWAY. 18 July**—The King dissolved the Storting, and a General Election was announced for 12 October.

**ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 9 July**—The O.E.E.C. announced that 70·7 per cent of intra-European trade had been freed from quantitative import restrictions, compared with 66 per cent in 1952.

**PAKISTAN. 19 July—Planning Board.** The Government announced the establishment of a planning board which was to assess Pakistan's

**Pakistan** (*continued*)

resources, both material and human, and to draw up a national programme of development based on the fullest utilization of those resources. It was to be put into operation in April 1954 and to cover five years.

**PERSIA. 9 July—The United States.** Publication of President Eisenhower's letter to Dr Musaddiq (*see United States*).

**14 July**—Twenty-eight National Front deputies resigned from the Majlis saying it was impossible for them to co-operate with Opposition members in the existing 'vicious atmosphere'.

Personal attacks were made in the Majlis on Dr Musaddiq, who told his National Front supporters that Ministers would absent themselves from Parliament until apologies were made.

**15 July**—Seven more National Front deputies resigned.

**16 July**—A further eighteen deputies resigned from the Majlis.

**20 July**—Gen. Zahedi left the Majlis where he had been taking sanctuary since 4 May, after receiving assurances regarding his safety from Dr Moazemi, the Majlis president.

Dr Musaddiq broadcast an appeal for unity.

**21 July**—Demonstrations organized by Nationalist groups to commemorate the anniversary of the fall of Qavam as Saltana passed off without incident, more than 20,000 taking part. A resolution was passed demanding the dissolution of the Majlis, the establishment of revolutionary tribunals to try those responsible for the murder of Gen. Afshartus, the former Chief of Police, and for laws to eliminate class distinctions.

**POLAND. 21 July**—It was announced that, following an appeal for clemency by Polish Catholic leaders, sixteen Roman Catholic priests and three nuns would be released.

In an address to the Warsaw National Council delivered on the eve of National Day, Mr Bierut, Prime Minister, indicated that agriculture was lagging behind industry and was 'failing to meet the growing needs of the national economy'. He called on the party and the Government to remember that for a considerable period the greater part of agricultural production must come from individual peasants and that therefore they must receive more advice and help.

**PORTUGAL. 12 July—Goa.** The Prime Minister, Dr Salazar, addressing the National Union (pro-Government) Party, said that 'neither with a plebiscite—unprofitably accepted by France—nor without it can we negotiate the cession or transfer of a fraction of the national territory and its population' in India. No Portuguese Government could do it constitutionally, nor would conscience permit it, to say nothing of what the Portuguese people owed to the people of that country, who so persistently proclaimed their tie with Portugal.'

**RHODESIA, NORTHERN. 21 July**—Opening the African Represent-

tative Council at Lusaka, Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Governor, appealed to Africans who had opposed federation to give it a chance and co-operate in its operation. He said that non-co-operation, related either to federation or Government activities, would alienate friends of Africans and harm the African cause.

**RHODESIA, SOUTHERN. 13 July—Central African University.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother laid the foundation stone near Salisbury of a multi-racial university. She declared that no one could doubt that the three territories about to form themselves into a 'great federation' had reached a stage of development which justified their desire for a university of their own.

**RUMANIA. 9 July—Food Shortage.** Reports reached Vienna of serious shortages of food, resulting in demonstrations and attacks on grain stores. Strikes were reported of steel workers at Arad and other places.

**SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL. 12 July—**Socialist leaders meeting in Stockholm for the third congress of the International discussed with Asian Socialists (who had come to attend it as fraternal delegates) the possibilities of co-operation between the two organizations. There was agreement in principle that the formation of one International was the ultimate aim, and meanwhile it was decided that there should be a regular exchange of documents and exchanges of delegations. The Asian delegates were invited to appoint representatives to attend the meeting next day of the executive bureau of the International, and the International was invited to send a representative to the meeting of the Asian bureau in Hyderabad in August.

**15 July—**The congress opened with fraternal delegates from Malaya, Burma, and Japan, and representatives of North and South America attending.

**18 July—**The congress ended after passing a resolution asking for 'full freedom of co-operation of a reunited Germany with a democratic Europe'. On Korea, it advocated the admission of China to the United Nations after an armistice; and on Indo-China, that peace should be reached by negotiations between France and fully independent Associated States.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 10 July—**Mr Menzies, the Australian Premier, left Cape Town for home.

**Apartheid.** The United Party decided to oppose Dr Malan's Bill to revive the Separate Representation of Voters Act.

**13 July—The Liberal Party.** The national congress of the South African Liberal Party adopted the policy of a common roll franchise based on educational, property, and other qualifications, equally applicable to all adult South Africans, irrespective of race or colour.

**14 July—**A joint session of both Houses of Parliament gave the first reading to the Premier's Bill to revive the Voters' Act.

**South Africa** (*continued*)

**16 July**—The Assembly passed the Premier's Bill on second reading by 117 votes to 79, 21 short of the 138 needed in the third reading.

**17 July**—A joint session of the two Houses approved the Bill in committee.

**22 July—Budget.** Mr Havenga, Finance Minister, presented to the House of Assembly the budget which estimated a record revenue of £241,723,000 of which £11,400,000 was to be provided by new taxes. Mr Havenga explained that in spite of a surplus of £14 m. on the preceding year's revenue account the new taxation was necessary, chiefly in order to raise money for capital development. A sum of £18 m. in addition to the £14 m. surplus would be transferred to the loan account, thus ensuring the total of £92 m. required during the year for capital development. The new taxes included a savings levy of £6 a year on individuals, plus an increase in the surcharge on income tax from 20 to 30 per cent, the additional 10 per cent being regarded as savings levy. An increase of 6d. in the pound in the tax on companies, diamond mines, and all other mines excluding gold mines was also in the form of a savings levy. The savings levies were to be repayable, with annual interest at 4 per cent, after five years.

**SYRIA. 12 July**—Brigadier Shesheky was elected President of Syria, receiving some 70 per cent of the votes. The new Constitution came into force.

**20 July—New Government.** The new Ministry, with Brigadier Shesheky as President and Prime Minister, was announced. It included: Khalil Mardam, Foreign Affairs; Nouri Ebeiche, Interior; Georges Shahin, Finance; Brigadier Rifaat Khankan, Defence; and Aunalla Gabri, Economic Affairs.

**TURKEY. 19 July**—Russian Note and Turkish reply re Russian claims on Turkey (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**21 July**—Soviet Note *re* visits of foreign warships to Black Sea ports (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**UNITED NATIONS****Economic and Social Council**

**15 July—Technical Assistance Programme.** At the Council meeting in Geneva the Soviet delegate stated that his Government would contribute 4m. roubles (£360,000) in 1953 to the expanded technical assistance programme for under-developed countries.

**17 July**—The Polish delegate stated that his Government had decided to make its first contribution to the U.N. expanded technical assistance programme and would allocate 300,000 zlotys for that purpose (£26,700).

**20 July—Children's Fund.** The Council adopted a resolution extending without limit the mandate of the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund. It also decided to drop the word 'Emergency' from the name while retaining the symbol 'Unicef'.

**International Monetary Fund**

**20 July**—The Fund published its annual report. It recommended the convertibility of sterling on a firm basis as in the interests of all countries, and it emphasized the need for creditor countries to relax restrictions on imports in order to facilitate convertibility.

**UNITED STATES. 9 July—Foreign Aid Bill.** Mr Stassen, Mutual Security director, told the Senate appropriations committee that the Government planned 'an early termination' of all special defence financing of British and French arms production after 1954. Substantial reductions were contemplated for 1953-4. In the case of Britain the resulting loss of dollars for balance of payments purposes would be partially cushioned by increased earnings on U.S. military orders placed in British factories. He said it would be 'imprudent and dangerous' not to provide the current aid authorized as it was being given in the interest of United States security.

**Book Burning.** The Administration of the International Information Administration announced that there would be no burning of books in U.S. Government libraries overseas.

**Persia.** President Eisenhower's letter of 29 June to the Persian Premier was published. It stated that the U.S.A. would be unable to furnish Persia with further financial assistance unless the oil dispute with Britain was settled or submitted to a neutral international body.

**Foreign Ministers' Meeting.** Lord Salisbury, British acting Foreign Secretary, and M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, arrived in Washington.

**10 July—East Germany.** President Eisenhower, in response to a plea from the Federal German Chancellor about the shortage of food in east Germany, sent a message to him offering him \$15 m. worth of food to relieve the situation, and at the same time appealed to the Soviet Government to co-operate in its distribution. In a Note to Moscow he offered to supply, at once, grain, sugar, lard, soya bean oil, and other foodstuffs. In a White House statement he also said: 'I invite the other nations of the free world to join us in this action of aiding the people of east Germany in this emergency.'

**Foreign Ministers' Meeting.** The British, French, and U.S. Foreign Ministers met in Washington.

**11 July**—Mr Bohlen, the Ambassador in Moscow, arrived in Washington for consultation.

**12 July—East Germany.** Mr Molotov's reply to the offer of food for east Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**13 July—Food for Germany.** The White House announced that the food offered was being shipped at once to the east German frontier and to centres in west Germany.

**Foreign Aid.** The House of Representatives gave final approval to a \$5,157,232,500 foreign aid authorization Bill and sent it to the Senate. The vote was 221 to 189. It also passed by voice vote a Bill to simplify Customs procedure and make it easier for foreign traders to sell their goods in the dollar market.



**United States (continued)**

**Japan.** Mr Dulles stated in Washington that the United States' goal of ten divisions (350,000 men) for Japan's home security force was a 'tentative' and long-range project depending on the wishes of the Japanese Government.

**14 July—Foreign Ministers' Meeting.** A communiqué issued at the end of the Washington meeting stated that the Ministers were inspired by one dominant purpose. That had been 'to seek solutions fulfilling the common hope of their Governments and peoples for peace, freedom, and justice'. They were convinced that solid foundations for peace could be built only by constructive action to end oppression and causes of instability and sources of conflict. 'Those who genuinely want peace must seek to restore liberty, hope, and human dignity.' This had been the spirit leading to their conclusions on the future of Europe, the unification of Germany, and the restoration of peace in the Far East. They earnestly hoped the Soviet Union would approach outstanding problems in the same spirit.

They reaffirmed their resolve to pursue vigorously the policies on which their Governments had agreed within the framework of the Atlantic Treaty, including the work for European unity of the six countries which had set up the Coal and Steel Community and whose Governments had signed the E.D.C. treaty. They had also emphasized their resolve to continue the common defence effort necessary to redress the existing lack of balance of power and thus to contribute to collective security.

The Ministers reaffirmed that the North Atlantic alliance was fundamental to the foreign and defence policies of their Governments, and were agreed that the improved prospects of peace were largely due to the existence of the alliance. They noted that the Coal and Steel Community was operating successfully, that the establishment of the E.D.C. was a necessary step to the same goal (European unity), and that the creation of a European political community was being pursued by the six Governments. They were therefore agreed that: (1) 'the institution of a European community will strengthen the Atlantic community and will in turn be strengthened by association with it; (2) those constructive efforts to build a stable, secure European community are a major contribution towards world peace', and the European community was to be looked on 'as necessary in itself and not linked with existing international tensions'; (3) such a community was not directed against anyone; indeed the provisions laid down in the E.D.C. treaty were a guarantee that its forces would never be used in the service of aggression; (4) the European community did not exclude any State; on the contrary, the six member countries had repeatedly stressed that other free countries of Europe might become members of the community or be associated with it.

The Ministers also considered the problem of the reunification of Germany. The three Powers had made sustained efforts to secure this, and had addressed several Notes to the U.S.S.R. with constructive proposals. The last was on 23 September 1952, but it had received no

reply. An early and orderly progress in this direction required the co-operation of the Soviet Government.

Resolved to make a new effort to bring the division of Germany to an end, the three Governments had decided, in consultation with the Federal German Government, to propose a meeting in the early autumn of the Foreign Ministers of France, the U.K. the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. to discuss directly the first steps which should lead to a satisfactory solution of the German problem—namely, the organization of free elections and the establishment of a free all-German Government. The meeting should also consider the Austrian treaty.

On Far Eastern affairs, a preliminary communiqué stated that, as to Korea, the Ministers reaffirmed their strong support of the efforts of the United Nations command to conclude an armistice, and agreed to pursue every effort to assist the stout-hearted Koreans to reunite peacefully under institutions of their own choosing. They considered that as things were, and pending further consultation, the common policies of the three Powers towards China should be maintained. They were of opinion that an armistice in Korea must not result in jeopardizing the restoration or safeguarding of peace in any other area of Asia. As to Indo-China, they agreed that the struggle in defence of the independence of the three nations against aggressive Communism was essential to the free world. They noted with great satisfaction the French initiative in discussing the question of completing their sovereignty and independence and regarded it as 'a most important and auspicious step'.

Dr Adenauer's personal representative was in Washington as an observer during the Ministers' meetings.

**15 July—Jurisdiction over Troops Abroad.** The Senate voted, by 72 to 15, to approve the N.A.T.O. protocol allowing U.S. troops serving abroad to be tried in foreign civil courts for off-duty offences. This followed a message from President Eisenhower saying that failure to ratify the agreements would seriously affect the security of the United States, since it would undermine the entire United States military position in Europe.

**17 July—Korea.** Mr Dulles broadcast a report on the truce negotiations in Korea in which he said: 'We are ready for an honourable peace in Korea, but if the Communists want war, we must be ready for that, too'. He described as 'absurd' a Communist demand that the U.N. Command should guarantee the future conduct of the Republic of Korea, adding, 'I wish someone would guarantee the future good conduct of the Communist regime in China.' Mr Robertson, who had just arrived back from Korea, said he felt confident of Mr Rhee's sincerity and 'of his intention to carry out in good faith his assurances to me.'

**Yugoslavia.** The State Department announced that the U.S.A., Britain, and France had invited Yugoslavia to send a military mission to Washington to discuss Yugoslavia's 'defensive capabilities'. A spokesman said that the meeting was of considerable significance 'in view of the fact that Yugoslavia is now scheduled to share in certain finished arms items under the mutual security programme'.

**18 July—Foreign Aid.** The House appropriations committee cut

**United States (continued)**

\$1,120,050,575 from the foreign aid programme, stating that 'only a balanced Budget and a sound economy can give us and the other free nations the strength with which to wage a continuing war on Communism, be it hot or cold'. It reported to the House a Mutual Security Bill for \$4,433,678,000.

**19 July—Trade with China.** The Senate Investigations Committee presided over by Senator McCarthy published its report. It stated that 'western allies of the United States have permitted an increasing and flourishing trade of more than \$2,000 m. worth of goods with Communist China at the cost of lives of United Nations' troops', and went on to say that 'in the first quarter of 1953 the dollar value of exports from western Europe to China was greater than for the first quarter of any year since 1948 and twelve times greater than in 1952'. The report included statistics showing that exports from Hong Kong into China were 178 per cent higher during the first five months of 1953 than for a similar period in 1952 and that west Germany's trade with China had also reached 'record heights'. British shipping firms came in for particularly strong attack. The report made a strong appeal to the Administration to cut off all allied trade with Communist China.

**20 July—Canada.** The Canadian Ambassador delivered a strongly-worded protest against U.S. import restrictions on Canadian dairy and fish products. The Note threatened reciprocal Canadian action as a reprisal and said that continuation of American protectionism might impair relations between the two countries.

**Italy.** The State Department announced that the talks which Britain, France, and the United States proposed to hold with Yugoslavia would not consider 'matters related to Italy'. A State Department spokesman said that the strong feeling of the Italian Government on this point was appreciated, and the United States reaffirmed its unchanging policy of close friendship and solidarity with the Italian people and Government.

**21 July—Korea.** Mr Dulles told the press that there were still a number of questions outstanding between the United States and South Korea but none of them required completion before the armistice. The questions concerned economic aid, a mutual security pact, and consultations on the post-armistice political conference.

**22 July—Korea.** Mr Dulles issued a statement saying that on 11 July President Rhee had written to President Eisenhower assuring him that in deference to the American request he would not obstruct a truce. On the same date he had also written to Mr Dulles undertaking to abide by his agreement to give the United Nations another chance to try and unify Korea by political negotiation. The statement went on to say that President Rhee had sought various assurances from the United States and had reserved his Government's position in the event of a collapse of the political talks. 'This, we believe,' said the statement, 'he is entitled to do.' In regard to the assurances sought, the President had agreed to the immediate initiation, on conclusion of the armistice, of a four to five-year rehabilitation programme involving heavy expenditure. He had

agreed to negotiate promptly a security treaty on the lines of the U.S.-Philippine mutual security treaty with certain modifications, and it had also been agreed that on the conclusion of the armistice Mr Dulles would have a prompt meeting with President Rhee with a view to concerting policies to be followed at the political conference so as to assure a maximum chance of securing Korean unification. The United States had, in addition, agreed to act vigorously to restore peace and security in the event of a renewal of Communist aggression in Korea. The statement ended by saying that the United States assumed that President Rhee, in spite of his misgivings, would abide by his assurances and that he could be confident of U.S. support for the rebuilding of South Korea's land and for the attainment of its honourable objectives.

**Foreign Aid.** President Eisenhower condemned the decision of the House appropriations committee to cut the foreign aid authorization from \$5,100 m. to about \$4,000 m. He said the cut was too heavy and that his view was based on enlightened American self-interest. The money spent in foreign aid was spent to strengthen U.S. security.

In spite of the President's statement, the House cut \$686 m. from the President's new \$5,100 m. foreign aid programme and passed by 288 votes to 115 an appropriations Bill authorizing \$4,438,678,000 for foreign military and economic aid.

**U.S.S.R. 10 July—Mr Beria.** Moscow Radio announced that Mr Lavrenti Beria had been dismissed from the Communist Party 'as an enemy of the party and of the Soviet people'. The *Tass* Agency stated that General S. N. Kruglov had been appointed Minister of Internal Affairs in his place.

A communiqué issued by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party said that at a recent meeting Mr Malenkov accused Mr Beria of trying 'to undermine the Soviet State in the interest of foreign capital', and of trying to 'place the Ministry of Internal Affairs above the Government and the party'. The Committee therefore resolved to expel Mr Beria, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dismissed him from his two posts of First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, and decided to hand his case over to the Supreme Court for consideration.

The radio and press stated that the Committee had listened with the greatest indignation to the report read to it of the 'perfidious activities of the foul enemy of the party and the Soviet peoples, the international imperialist agent, Beria'.

Moscow Radio later reported the holding of meetings in Kiev and other cities in which decisions were taken to strengthen the party and fight against traitors of the Beria type.

*Pravda*, in a long editorial, said that 'Beria, the people's enemy who has now been unmasked, by various careerist machinations wormed himself into confidence and threaded his way to leadership. First, his criminal, anti-party, and anti-State activity was deeply concealed and masked, but lately—having become impudent and letting himself go—

**U.S.S.R. (continued)**

Beria started to disclose his real face, the face of a criminal enemy of the party and the Soviet people. Such intensification of Beria's criminal activities can be explained by the general intensification of the undermining, anti-Soviet activities of international reactionary forces which are hostile to our State. His ignominious machinations aimed at seizing power'. He had been putting persons loyal to himself personally into the Ministry, which he attempted to put before the Government. 'International imperialism is becoming more active, and so are its agents.' Under various pretexts he had in many ways impeded decisions on most important problems concerning agriculture, so as to undermine the collective farms and create difficulties in the supply of food. By crafty schemes he strove to undermine the friendship of U.S.S.R. peoples—the very basis of the multi-national Socialist State and the main condition for the successes of the fraternal Soviet republics—to disseminate hostility among the U.S.S.R. peoples and to activate bourgeois-national elements in Union republics.

'Irrefutable facts,' it went on, 'prove that Beria lost the face of a Communist and changed into a bourgeois renegade and became an agent of international imperialism.' He hatched plans to grab the leadership of the party and country 'with the aim of actually destroying the Communist Party and to change the policy elaborated by the party by a capitulatory policy which would have ultimately brought about the restoration of capitalism'.

The liquidation of Beria's venture showed that any anti-Soviet plans of foreign imperialism had shattered, and would shatter, against the indestructible might of the great unity of party, Government, and Soviet people. 'The strength of our leadership lies in its collectivity, solidarity, and monolithicity.'

President Eisenhower's food offer for east Germany (*see United States*).

**12 July**—The press published the Note containing President Eisenhower's offer of food and Mr Molotov's reply. This was a blunt refusal to accept the offer, which he described as a propaganda manœuvre having nothing in common with the true interests of the German population. It was obvious, he said, that the U.S. Government was incorrectly informed about the situation in east Germany, which could not be otherwise since the information was derived from the U.S. High Commissioner and Dr Adenauer, 'who bear the chief responsibility for the violation of public order in the eastern parts of Berlin mentioned by you'. If they had not organized the dispatch of whole groups of paid agents and criminal elements from the U.S. sector to set fire to food and other shops and to attack employees of State institutions, no disturbances would have occurred.

The offer to supply foodstuffs without having obtained the views of the Government of the German Democratic Republic 'would nowadays offend even the population of a colony, let alone the German people and its lawful democratic Government'. This showed that America was not really concerned for the food supply of the population, but had rather decided to resort to a propaganda manœuvre. He asked that the U.S.



Government be informed that the Soviet Government had 'already rendered aid to the German population by sending foodstuffs at an earlier date'.

The Moscow press reported that 'millions of Russians' all over the Union had denounced Beria at specially convened meetings and called for heightened revolutionary vigilance. *Pravda* stated that plenary sessions of the local Communist Parties were proving to be 'powerful demonstrations of the steel-like unity' of the party ranks.

**15 July—Georgia.** Tiflis radio announced the dismissal of the Georgian Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Dekanozov, and of certain leading members of the local Communist Party who were supporters of Mr Beria.

British Note *re* four-Power conference (see *Great Britain*).

Notes were received from the American and French Governments in the same terms as that from Britain.

Trade agreement with France (see *France*).

**16 July—Dismissals.** Moscow radio announced the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior in the Ukraine, Mr Meshnik, and his replacement by Mr Strokach. In Estonia, the Russian Minister of Justice was dismissed and replaced by Mr Raudsalu, an Estonian.

**Government and Army.** A meeting in Moscow of the Defence Ministry passed a resolution giving 'complete support' to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and to the Government.

**17 July—Denmark.** Trade agreement with Denmark (see *Denmark*).

**New Ministry.** The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced the establishment of a Medium Machine-building Industry Department with Vyacheslav Malyshev as Minister; also the appointment of Ivan Nosenko to replace Malyshev as Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine-building.

**18 July—Azerbaijan.** Mr Mikhail Bagirov, Chief Minister of the Azerbaijan Republic and first secretary of its Communist Party since 1937, was dismissed and expelled from the party for 'grave violation of his duties'. He was charged with 'gross bureaucratic practices, trampling upon the rights of members of the Bureau', etc.

**19 July—Turkey.** The Moscow papers published the text of the Soviet Note to Turkey of 30 May, renouncing Russia's claims to Turkish territory and special privileges in the Dardanelles, and also the Turkish Government's reply. The Note of 30 May referred to claims of the Armenian Republic and the Georgian Republic on Turkey and to Soviet 'considerations' relative to 'the removal of the possible threat to the security of the U.S.S.R. from the side of the Black Sea Straits'. It then stated that 'in the name of preserving good neighbourly relations and strengthening peace and security, the Governments of Armenia and Georgia have found it possible to renounce their territorial claims on Turkey'. As to the Straits, the Soviet Government had reconsidered its former opinion, and considered possible the provision of security of the U.S.S.R. from this side of the Straits on conditions acceptable to both Russia and Turkey. 'Thus the Soviet Government declares that the Soviet Union has not any kind of territorial claims on Turkey.'

The Turkish reply noted this with satisfaction and said the concern felt by Russia for good relations fully corresponded to the concern which Turkey had always manifested and would manifest. The Government considered it necessary to emphasize in this connection that 'the question of the Straits, as is known to the Soviet Government, is regulated by clauses of the Montreux Convention'.

**Israel.** Resumption of diplomatic relations (*see Israel*).

**21 July—Turkey.** A Note of protest against the entry of foreign vessels into Black Sea ports was handed to the Turkish Ambassador. The protest drew attention to the fact that recently entries of foreign naval units into Black Sea ports had become more frequent, and it also said that the forthcoming visits (on 22 and 27 July respectively) of ten U.S. and twenty-two British naval vessels could be regarded as a military demonstration.

**YUGOSLAVIA. 12 July—Balkan Treaty Conference.** Dr Bebler, the Foreign Under-Secretary, arrived back from the conference in Athens, and said that the adoption of a joint stand on the Albanian question was the most important subject dealt with. Cominform propaganda had attacked the treaty as an instrument of aggression aimed particularly against Albania. The conference had replied with a 'very positive statement' of their attitude to Albania which might be regarded as 'a barometer of our policy and of our intentions'.

**14 July—**The News Agency reported that Albanian terrorists were active near Grijilane, fifty miles inside Yugoslavia in the southern area of the Kosmet (an autonomous region inhabited by some 800,000 Albanians). More than one group was stated to be operating, their object being to recruit persons from the Albanian minority for espionage and other disruptive activities. Reports of disturbances in Albania reached Belgrade.

It was announced that Bulgaria and Rumania had accepted Yugoslav proposals that a mixed commission should investigate past frontier incidents.

**17 July—Balkan Defence.** Invitation from the three western Powers to conference *re* defence capabilities (*see United States*).

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Aug. 10 Canadian General Election.  
" 18 Congress of the Liberal International, Luxembourg.  
Sept. 6 Federal German General Election.  
" 15 U.N. General Assembly, eighth session, New York.  
" 17 Meeting of G.A.T.T. Contracting parties, Geneva.  
" 26 Italo-Arab Congress on Trade and Cultural Relations, Bari, Italy.  
" 28 Labour Party Annual Conference, Margate.  
Oct. 8 Conservative Party Annual Conference, Margate.  
" 12 Norwegian General Election.

## INFORMATION DEPARTMENT MEMORANDA

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